EUROPE.

The Religious and Political Agitation in Ireland.

French Opinion of Free Trade and the One Man Rule and Power.

Pope Pius the Ninth in Active War Movement.

ence and newspaper reports ly special correspondence and newspaper reports m Europe we have the following interesting de-

IRELAND.

G. F. Train's Departure from Cork-The Church Disendamment Agitation-A Clergy-man Threatened with Death-Tactics of the

night for Dublin. He was accompanied by Mr. Dilreach of agreement. The venue is laid in Dublin. nce again in Cork created no excitement what body went to see him depart.

at Queenstown, received a letter threatening him with death in the event of the Bible depot at Queenstown not being closed. It is dated Cork, May 12, and to

the following purport :-

the following purport:—
Your doom! Please yourself—live or die.
(Skull and cross bones.)
As the lot has fallen on me, I am in honor, and under pain of death, bound to carry out our design. I heapby tell you that if the Bible depot at Queenstown, of which you are the Father, is not shut up within four days from this date you shall be shot through the head without delay. Yours, truly,

A GOOD CATHOLIC.

Such is the state of religious feeling between Catholics and Protestants, brought about by Fenianism and the almost disestablishment of the State Church. That "brighter future" for Ireland does not certainly yet appear in the distance.
On the receipt of the letter the reverend gentleman

made a codicil to his will, giving £1,000 to the Irish made a codicit to his will, giving £1,000 to the Irish Church Missions, on condition that after his death the operations of the Society should be maintained in Queenstown. The document has been utterly repudiated by the Catholics of Queenstown, where it has created intense excitement, and they taunt the Protestants themselves with being accessory to the affair. At all events, it has been an admirable stroke for the learned doctor, as it has brought him into favor and consequence again among his parishloners, which he had recently lost by speaking immorally of the women of Queenstown who belong to the Catholic faith.

ers, which is that recently loss by speaking infinorally of the women of Queenstown who belong to the Catholic faith.

At a special meeting of the town of Tipperary, held on Nenagh, the second chief town of Tipperary, held on the 13th inst., for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his efforts to disendow the State Church in Ireland, the resolution having been moved and about to be put from the chair, Mr. Gill, a former candidate for the representation of the county in Parliament, rose and said.—I beg to endorse every word of the resolution, so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. Is it at this time, when our country lies bleeding from the great gash in her throat, that we are to get a "remedial measure" in the shape of disendowment? The peasantry of our country, "our country's pride." are deeing from our beautiful shores, the victims of bad hand laws. The fairest daughters of poor Ireland run about with dishevelled locks as they witness the wreck and ruin brought upon their once peaceful homes by the combined operations of bad laws and worse landords. And is this bautling of Gladstone, the place-hunter, and Bright, his licutenant, to be the only panacea for poor, blessed Ireland, pouring out her heart's blood to-day in English dungeons? Is the disestablishment of the Protestant Church to bring back the baicyon days of old Ireland, is this to be— (Interruptions.) Mr. Gill.—It is indecent of members to interrupt me. I have an amendiment to propose. You have no right to interrupt me. (Cries of "Order," cheers, groans and

of thanks to the different members of the Fenian Brotherhood now incarcerated in English dungeons, and that we commissense their sad fate in suffering for poor old Ireland. (Great uproar.)

Mr. Carrolis-Are you serious, Mr. Gill?

Mr. Gill—You have no right to ask such a question.

I am serious. Mr. Gladstone—

The remarks of Mr. Gill were not further listened to, the members leaving in hurried confusion, it being reported that the police were sent for and would arrest the entire body.

FRANCE.

The Free Trade Question in the Legislature-Protection Advocated—Commercial Depres-sion at the Manufacturing Centres—Influ-ence on Finance—Lessons from the United

The French Legislative Body met on the 12th of May, M. Schnelder in the chair. The order of the day was the discussion or the interpellations relative to the results of the present commercial system in France.

M. KOLE-BERNARD said:-The sovereign question of the national industry is involved in this discussion. The situation is a most serious one, and is the result of both material and moral causes. The extent of the disaster is shown by the lowness of prices, by the suspension of labor and by the depreciation of immobilized capital, which often represents the en-tire fortune of the manufacturer. Those diminutions amount to from twenty to twenty-five per cent in the resources of the great centres of industry, especially at Roubaix, where the Chamber of Commerce estimates the loss at not less than 200,000,000. The sum of 1,200,000,000. Iying unproductive in the bank cellars te an eloquent proof of the discouragement which paralyzes trade. To insist further on the extent of the evil would be superfluous. What must be done is to seek out the origin of it and to apply a remedy. Among the causes must be mentioned in the first place a want of stability. Progress is, no doubt, the glorious haw of humanity when it advances with prudence, at the same time improving and preserving; but there is another kind of progress, that which marches forward, armed with some Utopian idea, disasining experience, pursuing amidst ruins the most dangerous innovations, and which confounds agitation with movement and stability with stagnation. Other causes of the same nature have contributed to the embarrasement in the financial situation which is rendering necessary increased taxes, and is even impeding the action of free trade itself. The first condition of commercial tiberty is that the country should be governed cheapty. Switzerland, Beigtum and England succeed in a certain measure in increasing every year their revenue and in diminishing their charges. Are we in such a position? Our outly is augmenting, like our taxation, and especially our military expenditure. We are at this moment in a period of scarcity of food. The honor of having attenuated the crisis is claimed for the new principles. I adult that the corn trade has profited by them; but being bound up with other nations by an unfortunate mutual dependence, have we not felt the effects of the distress which prevails among them, and has not our own been increased by the competition of foreign products on our markets? This situation is not an exceptional one but is the rule. The consequence of the dangerous theory of free trade is the annihilation in a country of every branch of industry, amount to from twenty to twenty-five per cent in the resources of the great centres of industry, especially at Roubalx, where the Chamber of Commerce esti-

M. Thiers on Discriminating Tariffs-French Interests and the Balance of Power-The "One Man Power" Defied.

The French Legislative Body reassembled in session on the 15th of May. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the interpellations relative to the results of the present commercial system in

on the 16th of May. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the interpellations relative to the results of the present commercial system in France.

M. Quesna said the question under our consideration is simply this. Have the treaties of commerce produced good or bad results? And as the reply is not to be found in theoretical disquisitions, but in the examination of facts, i shall content myself with making a few observations on the latter. But I must first say a word on our state of interiority to other nations in respect to means of conveyance. The Exposé de la situation de P Empire in 1865 declared that France, as regards railways, occupied only the eighth rank in the list; those of 1867 and 1898 have not said anything on the subject—a silence of no good angury. Another point to which I wish to call your attention is the manner in which our customs tables are frawn up. The total in 1867, according to these documents, was 7,227,000,000. But in this aggregate several batches of figures are counted twice over instead of appearing only once; I have calculated that in the articles of wool, cotton and raw silks imports and exports to the amount of 162,000,000 have been made to do double duty; consequently there would be at least 300,000,000 to deduct from the sum total. In the woollen trade our exports have rather diminished than increased, and the augmented importation of foreign stuffs since the opening of this great and solemn debate you have heard a number along the continuous explanations, more or less correct, aleand various explanations, more or less correct, and the second of very afficting parture, and you have been duty to the continuous explanations, more or less correct, aleand various explanations, more or less correct, and the continuous explanations, more or less correct, and the contin

does not the spirit of system mislead also? (Noise and murmurs.)

M. ROURER—This is quite a diatribe.

M. THEIRS—Do not interrupt me. I am fulfilling my duty here. (Loud appisuse on the left of the speaker. Noise.) In any case the divers interests neutralize each other, and if they were heard, not in an administrative inquiry but in a parliamentary one, the truth would be brought to light. I ask, then, two things—that we should have restored to us our merce, and that we should have restored to us our liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty that we may decide on the lot of the country liberty libe

A Railroad to England—Continuous Estente.

The Courrier du Pas-de-Calais publishes the following account of an audience granted by the Emperor to M. Boutet, engineer, the promoter of a plan for making a railway bridge across the Channel;—The reception was of the kindest description. The Emperor is conversant with the subject in all its points of view. "Draw me up," he said, "a detailed memorandum of the means of construction, with all the plans, an estimate of the cost, the time required for the execution and a calculation of the profits of the undertaking. I will examine all these myself, and we will support you. This project," added the Emperor, "is far more practicable than all the tunnels and other expedients proposed, in none of which have I any confidence."

A large plan of the project was spread out on the floor; the Prince Imperial, in leaving the room, jumped over it. "Monseigneur," said General Favé, who had introduced M. Boutet, "you have been the first to pass the bridge." The Emperor smiled, and in returing repeated the words "We will support you." The enterprise has therefore made a decisive step in advance, inasmuch as it has received the imperial support.

Papal Military Fete-War Banners from

to the clang of military music, and the trim terrace and alleys were thronged with brilliant uniforms and ented by detachments from all the corps of the

statuette of the Archangel Michael. The flag sent by

their pride and delivering Europe from their impending yoke. I am informed that his Holiness here introduced a comparison which is not given in the version of his speech published in the official journal. He stated that there were in our days barbarians in Catholic Italy as furious against the Church as were the Mussulmans in the time of Pins V., and congratulated his soldiers on having conquered them as those of Pins V. conquered the Mussulmans. The Pope went on to say that those banners sent by the Oid and New Worlds were witnesses of the esteem in which his troops were held on account of their faith, love and courage by the powerful United States of America and the ever faithful and Catholic Spain, and concluded by protesting that it was his duty to defend his rights and his firm intention to uphold them, and demonstrating his hearty reliance on the approved valor of his soldiers, who had obtained the giory of supporting the cause of religion and right, receiving thereby the gratitude of good men in this world and the reward of God in the next.

This vigorous harangue of the Pontiff was no sooner concluded than it was enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the soldiers and the tears and waving of white handkerchiefs of the ladies present.

A few days before the Pope had received in the

MEXICO.

at home and abroad. The revelations made thereigh are worthy the attention and study of all:-

Sign—The situation has not changed within the last twenty days elapsed since my last note of May 5, unless by an increase of suffering among the masses. Contributions and forced loans continue to be extorted in the most relentices manner, alleging as a cause the pressing necessities of the troops guarding the redoubts, atthough they receive but scanty pay and maserable rations. I have until now, after painful exertions, succeeded in obtaining the exemption from these contributions and loans of all persons who are under the protection of the Consulate. On the 14th inst. uncommon rejoicings in the besiegers' lines announced that some extraordinary event had occurred, when on the morning of the 16th rumora began to circulate in the city about the fall of questaro, and the unconditional surrender of Maximilian and his generals, together with his army and war material. This statement, repeatedly confirmed in every way and manner that could be desired to entitle it to credit, has been obstinately denied by the authorities who hold the capital and most pertinaciously contradicted by the ministerial press. It is now believed that General Diaz only waits for the incorporation of all the liberal forces around the city, to commence operations with 46,000 men, in case his summons to surrender shall not be heeded within three days thereafter. According to said general, Prince Maximilian is courteously treated by his captors at querdiaro. He will be tried by a court martial as soon as the constitutional government shall have been established in this city. While the liberals have warmly expressed their displeasure at the tono of the correspondence exchanged between the Austrian Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State in regard to the manner that Maximilian ought to be treated, the ministerial papers lay hold of this opportunity to reproach their antagons to with their submission to the with the sale of certain proper to be constitutional feverance in connection with the sale of certain propers to the consultation be the properties of all the first properties of the street in the properties of the third properties of

French View of Ortega's Claims-Contr The following article is from the French organ at

Nobody entertains now any doubts about Negrete pronunciamiento in favor of Gonzalez Ortega, a pe-ton for whom Negrete seemed to care so little the luring the siege of Querétaro he offered Maximilia to the felse standard (Ortega's) in order to divide

the point of engaging in fight. We have no doubt but some skirmishes have already taken place, but the news has not yet reached us. On the other hand we would be strangely mistaken were we to expect a sudden result to these hostilities. Negrete has wisely chosen his ground in a broken country, mountainous and covered with forests, where he can keep at bay for any length of time the forces the government may send against him.

Just at the very time that Negrete unsheathed his sword Gonzalez Ortega, with the former's consent (for undoubtedly they understood each other), addressed to the Globo, under date of March 18 last, from his confinement at Monterey, the copy of a memorandum which he had previously sent to the Corres and Boletin Republicano on the 8th of December, and which he had also addressed, under the same date, to the National Congress which ought already to have assembled, in accordance with the Convocatoria (the act to summon the Assembly). The publication of this document has already taken fifteen of the columns of the Globe, and we don't seem to be very near the end. Here is the title of it:—A communication which the citizen J. Gonzalez Ortega, constitutional President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and President ad interim of the republic, addresses to the Congress of the Union, for the purpose of making a statement of the documents in which his conduct is explained, in consequence of his inability to exhibit said documents, from his confinement; also, to accuse the President of the republic of 1865, citizen Bendto Justez, of the crime of violating the constitution of 1867.

We hope to be excused for not publishing this crude.